



State and Federal Corrections Information Systems

An Inventory of Data Elements and an Assessment of Reporting Capabilities

A joint project:

Association of State Correctional Administrators Corrections Program Office, OJP Bureau of Justice Statistics National Institute of Justice



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August 1998, NCJ 170016

Appendix A

Data element questionnaire

Inventory of Data Elements in State and Federal Corrections Information Systems

January 1998

A joint project of the:

Association of State Correctional Administrators Bureau of Justice Statistics Corrections Program Office National Institute of Justice



General Information

- If you need assistance in completing the questionnaire, please call **Barbara Parthasarathy at The Urban Institute**, **(202) 857-8630**.
- Please return your completed questionnaire to the Urban Institute using the enclosed envelope before **January 30, 1998**.

Instructions

What this survey covers

- This survey is about the information system in your jurisdiction that contains data on sentenced adult prisoners.
- If your jurisdiction has an integrated system that tracks both adults and juveniles, inmates in jails or prisons, or offenders while in prison and following release, respond to all items only for inmates held in your adult State/Federal prisons.
- Sections I through XII refer to your jurisdiction's offender-based information system.
 Section XIII, Facility and Program Issues, refers to information systems that contain data elements on prison programs, staffing, facility questions, and costs.

How to complete the questionnaire

- For each data element, you will be asked three questions.
 - If your answer to the first question is "No," check the box and proceed to the next data element.
 - If your answer to the first question is "Yes," check the box and mark the appropriate boxes for the next two questions before proceeding.
- For some data elements, you will be asked for additional details provided in a checklist. Check all of the items that apply to your system.
- Additional items, designated by an arrow (>), ask about the design of your information system and its capacity for storage and retrieval. Mark the appropriate box.

Information on Persons Completing the Survey

Name and Title of Survey Respondent	Phone Number of Respondent

1998 Inventory of State and Federal Corrections Information Systems

						If yes:		
		Is this	data	How it store		% of offe whom data		
		element			In	Less	50%	
Sec	tion I. Individual Characteristics	informatio Yes	n system? No	Electron- ically	paper form	than 50%	to 75%	than 75%
			110	louny	101111	0070	1070	7070
A. De	mographic characteristics at admission							
1	. Sex	1 🗌	2	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🔲 :	3 🗌
2	. Race	1 🗌	2	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌 :	з 🗌
3	. Hispanic origin	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🔲 :	3 🗌
4	. Religious affiliation	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🔲 :	3 🗌
5	. Date of birth	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🔲 :	з 🗌
6	. Age at commitment	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🔲 :	3 🗌
7	. Citizenship	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🔲 :	3 🗌
8	. If illegal alien	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🔲 :	3 🗌
9	. State of birth if U.S. citizen	1 🗌	2 🗍	1 🗍	2 🗍	1 🔲	2 🔲 :	3 🗍
10	. Country of birth	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🔲 :	3 🗌
11	. Address: city, state, country	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌 :	3 🗌
	mily characteristics and living arrangements prior to	admissi	on					
12	. Marital status	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌 :	3 🗌
13	. Number of children	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2 🗌 :	3 🗌
14	. Number of dependents	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌 :	3 🗌
15	. Relationship of persons living in household	1 🗌	2	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌 :	3 🗌
16	. Residential status (e.g., own, rent, homeless)	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌 :	3 🗌
C 04	har aharastariatian							
	her characteristics							
17	. Education level prior to admission	1 📙	2	1	2 📙	1 📙	2 🗌 :	3 🔲
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	all that apply)						
	a. Number of years of high school completedb. High school dropout							
	c. High school graduate							
	d. GED							
	 Years of college or other post-secondary education 							
	f. College graduate							
Mi	litary service							
	. Ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	<u> </u>	
19	. Branch(es) served	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	<u> </u>	
20	. Length of service	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	<u> </u>	
	. Type of discharge (for last discharge)	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🔲		1 2		
	J					_		

					lf	yes:		
			La della data	How i		% of off		
			Is this data element in your	<u>it store</u>	<u>ar</u> In	whom data Less		More
			information system?	Electron-		than	to	than
			Yes No	ically	form	50%	75%	75%
	-	ployment						
	22.	Employment status prior to arrest leading to current commitment	1	1	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	□ 3	
		If yes, can you identify offenders who were: (check all that apply) a. Employed full time b. Employed part time c. Unemployed d. Not employed but not looking for work						
		Length of employment prior to current commitment	1 2	1 _ 2	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	<u> </u>	
	24.	Length of unemployment prior to current commitment	1 2	1 2	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	3	
	25.	Occupation prior to current commitment	1 2	1 🗌 2	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	<u> </u>	
	Crin	ninal justice status						
	26.	Criminal justice status at the time of arrest leading to current commitment	1 2	1 🗌 2	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	<u> </u>	
		If yes, can you identify offenders who were: (check all that apply) a. First time offender b. On parole c. On probation d. On other form of supervision e. Currently in prison f. Escapee/Absconder						
D.		ome and financial obligations prior to arrest leading current admission						
		Sources of income	1 2	1 _ 2	2 🔲	1 2	<u> </u>	
		If yes, can you identify offenders receiving: a. Earned income (e.g., salary, wages) b. Alimony, child support c. Public assistance (e.g., AFDC, food stamps, SSI) d. Illegal income e. Other	II that apply)					
	28.	Amount of income	1 2	1 _ 2	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	<u> </u>	
	29.	Types of financial obligations (e.g., child support, alimony)	1	1 📗 2	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	<u> </u>	
	30.	Amount of financial obligations	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🔲 2	2 🔲	1 🗌 2	□ 3	
		<u>C</u>		_				_

		elemen	s data It in your	it sto	In	whom data Less	50%	More
		Yes	ion system? No	ically	form	than 50%	to 75%	than 75%
Se	ection II. Current Commitment							
Α.	Reason for commitment							
	31. Type of commitment	1 🗌	2	1	2	1 🗌 2	3	
	If yes, can you identify offenders who were: (check all that apply) a. New court commitment b. Returned from bond or appeal c. Transferred from another jurisdiction d. Parole violator e. Probation violator f. Returned escapee g. Returned AWOL/absconder h. Detained before sentencing or transfer to another jurisdiction							
	32. Date of current commitment	1 🗌	2 🗌	1	2	1 🗌 2	☐ 3	
	33. Agency having the authority to release the offender		_					
	from custody	1 🗌	2	1	2	1 🗌 2	3	
>	For offenders who have multiple commitments for a single sentencing, such as parole violators, do you maintain all records of their commitments on-line? Do you archive records of offenders' multiple	1 Y	es 2 🗌 No					
	commitments?	1□ Y	es 2 🗌 No	1				
	If yes, continue; if no, skip to question 34.							
	Can you electronically retrieve archived records?	1 \(\text{Y}	es 2 🗌 No	1				
В.	Sentencing court							
	34. County in which the sentencing court was located	1 🗌	2 🗌	1	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	□ 3	
	35. Sentencing judge	1 🗌	2	1	2	1 🗌 2	<u> </u>	
<u></u>	Conviction offenses							
٠.	36. The number of conviction offenses	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 2		
	37. The type of conviction offense	1 🗆				1 🗌 2		_
	38. Title and section of the state or Federal penal code	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 2		
	39. Written description of the offense							
		1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2	1 2		
	40. Charges as specified on the indictment	1 🗆	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 2		
	41. Charges as specified on the commitment order	1 🗆	2 📗	1 🗌		1 🗌 2		
	42. Offense severity level (e.g., felony, misdemeanor)	1 🗌	2 📙	1	2	1 🗌 2	∐ 3	
D.	Criminal incident leading to the conviction offense 43. Date of incident	1 🗆	2 🗌	1 🗍	2 	1 🗌 2		
	44. Location of incident	1 🗆				_	_	
			2 🗆	1 🗆		1 🗆 2		
	45. Number of victims	1 📙	2	1	2 📙	1 🗌 2	□ 3	Ш

3

How is

% of offenders for

		Is this data	How is it stored?	% of offenders for whom data are collected?
		element in your information system? Yes No	In	Less 50% More than to than 50% 75% 75%
46.	Sex of victim	1 2 0	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
47.	Race of victim	1 2	1 2	1 🗌 2 🗎 3 🗍
48.	Age of victim	1 2	1 2 2	1 🗌 2 🗎 3 🗍
49.	If victim knew offender	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
50.	Relationship to offender (e.g., spouse, friend)	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
51.	Weapon involved	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
52.	If so, type of weapon	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
53.	Victim injury information	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
54.	Extent of property damage/loss by victim	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗍
55.	Amount of restitution due victim	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
56.	Address of victim	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
E. Ser	ntences imposed			
57.	The date of sentencing	1 2 0	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
58.	The number of sentences imposed	1 2	1 2	1 🗌 2 🗌 3 📗
59.	Whether sentences are concurrent or consecutive	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🗌 3 🗌
60.	The total length of sentence imposed	1 2	1 2	1 🗌 2 🗌 3 🗌
61.	The length of sentence imposed for each offense	1 2	1 2	1 🗌 2 🗌 3 🗌
62.	Whether a sentence was a mandatory minimum sentence	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗆 2 🗆 3 🗆
63.	The reason for the mandatory sentence (e.g., drugs, weapon involvement)	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗆 2 🗆 3 🗆
64.	Whether the sentence is a split or mixed sentence (a combination of prison plus supervision in the community)	1 _ 2 _	1 🗌 2 📗	1 🗌 2 📗 3 🗍
	The length of the community supervision component of the sentence	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
66.	Whether monetary sanctions were imposed in addition to the prison term	1 🗆 2 🗆	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗆 2 🗆 3 🗆
67.	If so, the amount of the monetary sanction	1 2 0	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗍
	nfinement characteristics			
68.	Type of facility housing the offender	1 2	1 2 0	1 🗌 2 🗌 3 🗍
	If yes, can you identify offenders in: a. Adult correctional facility, prison b. Youthful offender facility c. Juvenile facility d. Federal prison e. County jail f. Boot camp g. Pre-release center h. Halfway house			

If yes:

				f yes:
			How is	% of offenders for
		Is this data element in your information system?		whom data are collected? Less 50% More than to than
	Type of facility housing the offender (continued) i. Treatment facility j. Hospital	Yes No	ically form	50% 75% 75%
60	Type of housing unit in which offender is placed	1 2 0	1 2	1 🗆 2 🗎 3 🗀
09.		1 📙 2 📙	1 📙 2 📙	1 🗀 2 🗀 3 🗀
	If yes, can you identify offenders in: (check all that apply) a. a dormitory			
	b. a unit with cells/rooms			
	c. an area not originally intended for housing (e.g., gym, hallway, classroom)			
70.	Special unit housing the offender	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 📗 3 🗍
	If yes, can you identify offenders in: (check all that apply) a. medical unit			
	b. special treatment unit (e.g., drug/ alcohol program)			
	c. disciplinary segregation			
	d. administrative segregation			
	e. protective custody			
	f. pre-release/work release			
Sect	ion III. Expected Time To Be Serve	H		
The data of A. Exp	ion III. Expected Time To Be Served elements in this section refer to the offender's expected length of stay in prison. Dected length of stay Expected date of release		1 🗌 2 🗍	1 🗆 2 🗔 3 🗔
A. Exp 71. 72.	elements in this section refer to the offender's expected length of stay in prison. Dected length of stay Expected date of release Expected parole release date		1	1
A. Exp 71. 72.	elements in this section refer to the offender's expected length of stay in prison. Dected length of stay Expected date of release	1		
A. Exp 71. 72. 73.	Dected length of stay Expected date of release Expected parole release date Date of expiration of sentence, if a full term were	1	1	1 🗌 2 🗍 3 🗍
A. Exp 71. 72. 73.	elements in this section refer to the offender's expected length of stay in prison. Dected length of stay Expected date of release Expected parole release date Date of expiration of sentence, if a full term were to be served	1	1	1
A. Exp 71. 72. 73.	elements in this section refer to the offender's expected length of stay in prison. Dected length of stay Expected date of release Expected parole release date Date of expiration of sentence, if a full term were to be served Change in sentence length due to modifications	1	1	1
71. 72. 73. 74. 75.	elements in this section refer to the offender's expected length of stay in prison. Dected length of stay Expected date of release Expected parole release date Date of expiration of sentence, if a full term were to be served Change in sentence length due to modifications Reason for change in the sentence length If yes, can you identify offenders who: (check all that apply) a. Committed a new crime b. Were re-sentenced c. Had a sentence correction d. Had a change because of appeal e. Received executive clemency	1	1	1

78. Total amount of good time credit available

1 2

1 🗌 2 🔲

1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲

					li	fyes:		
		eleme	is data nt in your tion system? No	How it stor	ed? In	% of of whom data Less than 50%		llected?
79.	Actual amount of good time credit accrued	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	2 🗌 3	
80.	Special credits (e.g., housing credits)	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2	1 🗌 2	2 🗌 з	
81.	Change in available good time credits	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2	1 🗌 2	2 🗌 з	
82.	Date of good time credit calculation	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2	1 🗌 2	2 🗌 з	
83.	Reason for change in good time credits (e.g., infraction, new crime)	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	· 🗌 3	

This section a	asks about	movements	and transfe	ers of s	sentenced	prisoners a	after they
have been co	mmitted. 7	Γhe data elen	nents refer	to the	most recei	nt moveme	ent.

This s	ection IV. Post-Commitment M section asks about movements and transfers of sentenced prison been committed. The data elements refer to the most recent mov	ers after they	S		
8	 Transfer to another correctional facility wi jurisdiction 	thin your	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗍
8	 Who authorized the transfer to another fa your jurisdiction (e.g., administrator, medi policy directive) 	•	1 2 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 2 3 0
8	86. Date of transfer		1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
8	87. Movements within a facility (e.g., betweer	n units)	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
8	88. Who authorized the internal movement (e.g., administrator, warden, medical auth	ority)	1 🔲 2 🔲	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗍
8	89. Date of internal movement		1 2 0	1 2 0	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗍
ç	90. Reason for transfer/internal movement		1 🗌 2 🔲	1	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
	If yes, can you identify offenders who were trans or moved because of: a. Parole board hearing b. Court order (e.g., overcrowding) c. Change in security level d. Temporary transfer e. Protective administrative segregation f. HIV/AIDS g. Other medical condition h. Psychiatric referral i. Request by offender j. Other	sferred ck all that apply)			
>	Does your system maintain an on-line history offender's transfers and internal movements?		1 Yes 2 No		
>	Do you archive records of offender transfers movements?	and internal	1 Yes 2 No		
	If yes, continue; if no, skip to Section V.				

				II yes.
		Is this data	How is it stored?	% of offenders for whom data are collected?
		element in your	In	Less 50% More
		information system? Yes No	ically for	
>	Can you retrieve and link electronically the archived records with the current transfer and internal movement records?	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No)	
he	ection V. Classification Issues data elements in this section refer to the classification of offenders the purposes of placement and treatment.			
٩.	Risk assessment at admission			
	91. Weapon used during offense	1 2	1 🗌 2 🕻	1 2 3 3
	92. History of violence	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 3
	93. Gang membership	1 2	1 🗌 2 🛭	1 2 3 3
	94. History of escape/AWOL	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🛭	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
3.	Needs assessment at admission			
	95. Type of need	1 📙 2 📙	1 2 _	1
	If yes, can you identify offenders who are: (check all that apply)			
	a. Sex offenders b. Drug users			
	c. Alcohol abusers			
	d. Special needs (e.g., youth, medical,			
	psychiatric)			
	96. Psychological history	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 3
	97. Medical conditions at admission	1 2 2	1 2	1 2 3 3
	If yes, can you identify offenders with: (check all that apply) a. HIV/AIDS b. Tuberculosis c. Hepatitis d. Physical disabilities e. Mental/emotional conditions f. Specialized medical conditions			
	98. Participation in programs prior to commitment (e.g.,			
	drug/alcohol treatment, education, training)	1 2	1 2	1 2 3
	99. Tested for drug use at admission	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 2	1 2 3 3
	100. If yes, results of drug test at admission	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 3
.	Classification at admission			
	101. Security level at admission	1 2 7	1	1 2 3 3
	102. Agency responsible for classification of offenders			
	103. Date of initial classification	1	1 2 2	
	104. Classification index or score	1 2 1	1 2	
	104. CIASSIIICAUUT ITUEX UI SCUTE	1 2 7	1 2	1 2 3 3

7

				f yes: % of offenders for
		Is this data	How is <u>it stored?</u>	whom data are collected?
		element in your information system?	In Flectron- paper	Less 50% More than to than
		Yes No	ically form	50% 75% 75%
105	. Risk assessment index or score	1 2 0	1 🗌 2 🗌	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗍
106	. Psychological index or score	1 2 0	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗌
107	. Medical classification index or score	1 2 0	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
If cl	assification changes:			
108	. Reason for change of classification	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗌
109	. Date of classification change	1 2	1 _ 2 _	1 2 3
Sect	ion VI. Offender Criminal History			
110	. Offender's record of prior arrests and convictions	1	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
	If yes, can you identify offenders with a			
	history of: (check all that apply)			
	a. Drug offenses			
	b. Weapons offensesc. Violent offenses			
	d. Sexual offenses			
111	. Severity level of prior offenses (e.g., felony,			
	misdemeanor)	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
112	. Number of prior arrests	1 2 0	1 🔲 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 📗 3 📗
113	. Number of prior convictions	1 2 0	1 2 2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
114	. Date of prior arrests	1 2 0	1 🔲 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
115	. Date of prior convictions	1 2 0	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
116	. Habitual offender	1 2 0	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
Sect	ion VII. Behavior in Custody			
	a elements describe offenders' behavior while in custody and the response			
to miscond	duct or infractions.			
A. Miso	conduct/Infractions			
117	. Tested for drug use since admission	1 2	1 🗌 2 📗	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
118	. If yes, date of last drug test	1 2	1 🗌 2 📗	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗍
119	. If yes, results of last drug test	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲
	. For the most recent infraction, type of			
	misconduct/infraction	1 2	1 _ 2 _	1 🗌 2 📗 3 📗
	If yes, can you identify offenders who: (check all that apply)			
	a. Committed an assault (non-sexual)			
	b. Committed a sexual assault			
	c. Committed homicide			

For the most recent infraction, type of misconduct/ infraction (continued) d. Attempted suicide	icted? More han 5%
For the most recent infraction, type of misconduct infraction (continued) d. Attempted suicide e. Escaped f. Had possession of drugs g. Had possession of a weapon h. Were involved in gang-related activity i. Other 1	More han 5%
infraction (continued) d. Attempted suicide e. Escaped f. Had possession of drugs g. Had possession of a weapon h. Were involved in gang-related activity i. Other 121. Date of event 1	
e. Escaped f. Had possession of drugs g. Had possession of a weapon h. Were involved in gang-related activity i. Other 121. Date of event 1	
f. Had possession of drugs g. Had possession of a weapon h. Were involved in gang-related activity i. Other 121. Date of event 1	
g. Had possession of a weapon h. Were involved in gang-related activity i. Other 121. Date of event 1	
h. Were involved in gang-related activity i. Other 121. Date of event 1	
i. Other 121. Date of event 1	
122. Location of event 1	
123. People involved in event (e.g., inmates, staff) 1	
124. Whom the injury was sustained by 1	
125. Type of injury sustained 1	
126. If injury sustained, were drugs/alcohol involved 1	
127. If injury sustained, were weapons involved 1	_
128. Property damage in dollars 1	
129. History of behavior in custody, including no misconduct/infractions 1	
misconduct/infractions 1	
130. Type of immediate response (e.g., shakedown, lockdown, restraint) 1	
130. Type of immediate response (e.g., shakedown, lockdown, restraint) 1	
131. Date of immediate response	
132. Result of response (e.g., restriction of privileges, segregation, transfer) 1	
Legal proceedings against offenders as a result of misconduct in custody	
133. Type of legal procedure (e.g., grievance,	
investigation, hearing) 1 \square 2 \square 1 \square 2 \square 1 \square 2 \square 3	
134. Entity/person that initiated the legal procedure 1 \square 2 \square 1 \square 2 \square 1 \square 2 \square 3	
135. Date of legal procedure $ 1 \ \square \ 2 \ \square \qquad 1 \ \square \ 2 \ \square \qquad 1 \ \square \ 2 \ \square \qquad 3 $	
136. Charges filed 1 🗆 2 🗆 1 🗆 2 🗆 3	
137. Disposition of charges $ 1 \ \square \ 2 \ \square \qquad 1 \ \square \ 2 \ \square \qquad 1 \ \square \ 2 \ \square \qquad 3 $	
If yes, can you identify offenders who: (check all that apply) a. Received detention	
b. Received a new sentence	
c. Received a sentence modification	
d. Had good time modified	
e. Had forfeitures imposed f. Had a change in classification	
g. Had a grievance upheld or denied	

B.

C.

			Is this data		How is		% of offenders for whom data are collected Less 50% More		
			information	system?		paper	than	to	than
>		es your system maintain an on-line history of an ender's misconduct/infractions?	Yes 1 Yes	No 2 No	ically	form	50%	15%	75%
>		you archive records of an offender's misconduct/ actions?	1□ Yes	2 🗌 No	1				
	If y	es, continue; if no, skip to Section VIII.							
>		n you electronically retrieve and link the archived ords with the current misconduct/infraction records?	1□ Yes	2 🗌 No	,				
		on VIII. Program Participation							
	138.	Offender is eligible to participate in prison programs	1 2		1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌 3	3 🗌
	139.	Type of program in which the offender participated	1 2		1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌 3	3
		If yes, can you identify offenders in: a. Occupational/Vocational training b. Prison employment c. Employment outside prison d. Education program e. Substance abuse treatment f. Violence reduction treatment g. Mental health program h. Counseling							
	140.	Reason for program participation	1 2		1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌 :	2 🗌 3	
	141.	Authority that placed offender in the program	1 2		1 🗌 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	3	
	142.	Regular ongoing in-prison program	1 2		1 🗌 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	: 🗌 з	
	143.	Location of program	1 2		1 🗌 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	3	
	144.	Program intensity (e.g., number of hours per week, days per week, month)	1 2		1 🔲 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	2 🗌 3	
	145.	Length of program	1 2		1 🔲 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	2 🗌 3	
	146.	Date offender began program	1 2		1 🗌 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	2 🗌 3	
	147.	Date offender ended program	1 2		1 🗌 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	2 🗌 з	
	148.	Outcome of offender's participation	1 2		1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 :	2 🗌 3	
		If yes, can you identify offenders who: a. Completed the program b. Quit the program c. Failed the program d. Violated program rules e. Escaped during program f. Terminated for medical reasons							

		f yes:	
	How is	% of offenders for	
Is this data	it stored?	whom data are collected?	,
element in your	In	Less 50% More	
information system?	Electron- paper	than to than	
Yes No	ically form	50% 75% 75%	

S	ecti	on IX. Releases				
A.	Relea	ses from custody				
	149.	Type of release from custody	1 🗌	2	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🗌 3 🗍
		If yes, can you identify offenders released by: (check all that apply) a. Expiration of sentence b. Commutation/pardon c. Court order/consent decree d. Probation e. Parole f. Supervised mandatory release g. Execution h. Illness/natural death i. AIDS j. Suicide k. Accidental injury to self l. Homicide m. Work release n. Absconder/AWOL o. Escape p. Transfer to another jurisdiction q. Released on appeal/bond r. Temporary release				
	150.	Release date	1 🗆	2 🗌	1 2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗍
		Time served in custody	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 2 2	1
		Agency gaining jurisdiction of offender when released		2 🗌	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗍
		Type of facility released to (e.g., community corrections facility, work release center, treatment facility)	1 🗌	2 🗌	1	1 2 3 3
B.		nder registry Offender is required to register as a sex offender under Megan's Law or a similar statute	1 🗌	2 🔲	1 🗌 2 🗌	1 🗌 2 📗 3 🗍
	155.	Offender <u>actually</u> registered as a sex offender under Megan's Law or a similar statute	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 2	1
	156.	Victim notification is required when offender is to be released	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 2 🗌	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗌
C.	Previ	ously released offenders				
>	Doe	s your system maintain the records of previously ased offenders?	1 🗆 Y	∕es 2 ☐ No)	
	If y	es, continue; if no, skip to Section X.				

		Is this data element in your		How is it stored?		% of offenders for whom data are collected?			
					In	Less		More	
		Yes			<u>rmation system?</u> Electron- pape Yes No ically form			than 50%	than 75%
>	Are these records permanently available on-line?	1☐ Yes	2 🗌 No)					
>	Do you archive records of previously released offenders?	1☐ Yes	2 🗌 No)					
	If yes, continue; if no, skip to Section X.								
>	Can you electronically retrieve archived records?	1 🗌 Yes	2 🗌 No)					
	If yes, continue; if no, skip to Section X.								
>	Can you electronically link archived records with current records?	1 ☐ Yes	2 🗌 No)					
Se	ection X. Behavior on Release								
	e data elements describe offenders' behavior upon their release from custody, ding employment, residential status, length of supervision, behavior, and results of violations								
>	In your correction information system, do you maintain data elements about offenders after they are released from prison? (This includes offenders returned for violations, or committing new crimes.)	1 ∐ Yes	. 2 □ No)					
	If yes, continue; if no, skip to Section XI.								
>	Do you maintain these records for all offenders released into the community?	1 ☐ Yes	2 🗌 No)					
>	Do you maintain these records for offenders returned to prison for parole violations?	1□ Yes	2 🗌 No)					
Δ.	Please indicate for which types of released offenders you collect these data elements: (check all that apply) a. All released offenders b. Released when sentence expired c. Commuted sentence/pardoned d. Released by court order e. On probation f. On parole g. On supervised release h. Work release i. Transferred to another jurisdiction j. Released on appeal/bond k. On temporary release l. Released sex offenders								
Η.	157. Offender had a job arranged upon release	1 2		₁ □	。 □	4 II .	~		
	158. Type of employment			1 🔲	2 📙	1 🗌 2			
	100. Type of employment	1 📙 2			2 📙	1 📙 2	3		

12

					li		If yes:		
			In this data		How is		% of offenders for		
				is data	it store	ed? In	whom data are collected? Less 50% More		
				nt in your tion system?	Electron-				
			Yes	No	ically	form	50% 75% 75%		
	159.	Date employment was to begin	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗌		
	160.	Employer notified of offender's record	1 🗌	2 🗌	1	2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
R	Dorse	onal information while on release							
D.		Address while on release	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗍	。 □	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
			' 🗀	2 🗀	' L	2 📙	1 _ 2 _ 3 _		
	102.	Residence status on release (e.g., offender owns, rents)	1 🗍	2 🗍	1 🔲	2 🗍	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗍		
	163	Living arrangements on release (e.g., lives							
	100.	alone, with family, friends)	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
		,							
C.	Com	pletion of release supervision							
	164.	Type of supervision	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
	165.	Termination of supervision	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
		If yes, can you identify offenders who: (check all that apply)							
		a. Completed with no violation							
		b. Committed violation							
		c. Committed new crime							
		d. Died							
		e. Discharged due to medical condition							
		f. Other							
	166.	Actual length of time in supervision	1 🗌	2 🗌	1	2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
	167.	Date supervision was completed	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
D	Viola	tion of release							
υ.			. \square	- C					
		Type of technical release violation	1 📙	2		2 📗	1		
		Type of new crime committed	1 📙	2 📙	. —	2 📙	1		
		Administrative closure due to health, death, etc.	1 📙	2 🗌		2 🗌	1		
		Absconded while on release	1 🗌	2	1	2	1 🗌 2 🗎 3 🗍		
	172.	Date of technical release violation	1	2 🗌	1 🗌	2	1 2 3 3		
	173.	Date of new crime	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
	174.	Date of administrative closure	1	2 🗌	1	2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
	175.	Date absconded	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
_	D	and the mala and the Calledon							
Ė.	•	onses to release violations	_						
		Offender arrested for violation/new crime	1 📙	2	1 🗌	2 📙	1 2 3 3		
		Violation/new crime adjudicated	1 🗌	2	1	2	1 🗌 2 🗌 3 🗌		
	178.	Offender convicted for violation/new crime	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
	179.	Offender sentenced for violation/new crime	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
	180.	Date offender arrested	1 🗌	2	1	2 🗌	1 🗌 2 🗌 3 📗		
	181.	Date violation/new crime adjudicated	1 🗌	2	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
		Date offender convicted for violation/new crime	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🔲		
		Date offender sentenced for violation/new crime	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲		1 🗌 2 🔲 3 🗍		

				If yes:
		Is this data element in your information system? Yes No	How is it stored? In Electron- paically for	Less 50% More than to than
18	84. Offender's release status changed as a result of violation/new crime	1	1 2 [
18	85. Date offender returned to prison for violation/ new crime	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 [□ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □
These caused	ction XI. Public Safety data elements address public safety issues, in particular, the harm by offenders supervised in the community.			
	Do you collect data on crimes committed by offenders under supervision in the community?	1 Yes 2 N	No	
It	f yes, continue; if no, skip to Section XII.			
	When do you obtain these data on the crimes committed by these offenders: (check all that apply) a. Upon their arrest b. Upon their conviction c. Upon their return to prison d. Other			
Pleas	se indicate which of the following data elements you main	ntain.		
	bout the criminal incident 86. Date of incident	1 2	1 🗌 2 [123
18	87. Location of incident	1 2	1 2 [1 2 3
18	88. Type of offense (e.g., rape, murder)	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 2 [1 2 3
18	89. Number of victims in criminal incident	1 _ 2 _	1 _ 2 [1 2 3
19	90. Victim impact statement or summary	1 2	1 🗌 2 [1 2 3
19	91. Victim injury information	1 2	1 🗌 2 [1 2 3
	92. Extent of property damage/loss by victim	1 2 0	1 🗌 2 [1 2 3
19	93. Amount of restitution due victim	1 2 0	1 2 [1 2 3
B. A	bout the victim			
	94. Sex of victim	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 🗌 2 [123
19	95. Race of victim	1 📗 2 🔲	1 2 [1 2 3
19	96. Age of victim	1 🗌 2 🔲	1 2	
19	97. If victim was a child	1 2 0	1 2 [1 2 3
19	98. If vicitm knew offender	1 2	1 🗌 2 [1 2 3 3
19	99. Relationship to offender (e.g., spouse, friend)	1 2	1 _ 2 [1 2 3
20	00. Address of victim	1 2	1 🗌 2 [1 2 3

						[1	f yes:		
			la 4l-:	c data	How is		% of offenders for		
				s data nt in your			whom data are collect Less 50% M		
			informat Yes	tion system? No	Electron- ically	paper form	than 50%	to 75%	than 75%
					•				
C. Abo	ut the offender								
201.	If offender was under criminal just	ice supervision	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	_ 3	
	If yes, can you identify offenders:	(check all that apply)							
	a. On parole								
	b. On probation								
	c. On supervised release								
	d. On work release								
	e. In community corrections f. Other								
Secti	ion XII. Medical Care o	f Offenders							
202.	Type of medical treatment given in	n custody	1 🗌	2	1 🗌 :	2	1 🗌 2	□ 3	
203.	Date medical treatment started		1 🗌	2	1 🔲 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	□ 3	
204.	Date medical treatment ended		1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	_ 3	
205.	Cost of medical treatment		1 🗌	2	1 🔲 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	_ 3	
206.	Current medical condition status		1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	_ 3	
	If yes, can you identify conditions: a. Acquired before commitment b. Acquired after commitment	(check all that apply)							
207.	. Conditions developed in custody		1 🔲	2 🗌	1 🔲 :	2 🗌	1 🗌 2	3	
	If yes, can you identify:	(check all that apply)							
	a. HIV/AIDS cases								
	b. Tuberculosis cases								
	c. Hepatitis cases								
	d. Chronic medical conditions								
Secti	ion XIII. Facility and Pr	ogram Issue	95						
This section prison syste	n requests information about data elements related iem. In responding to questions about each data el at include data on programs, staffing, facility opera	I to the overall operation of lement, refer to any inform	your						
Δ Prod	gram issues								
_	Types of programs offered to offer	nders	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌 :	2 🗌			
	If yes, can you identify: a. Number of offenders in program b. Number of program staff c. If program is accredited or certi								
	d. Cost of program funds								
	 e. Source of program funds 								

						ı	ryes:		
			Is this data element in your		How is % of offending it stored? whom data are				
					it store	ed? In	whom data Less		More
			informa	tion system?		paper	than	to	than
	000	Dua suna sa a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	Yes_	No	ically	form	50%	75%	75%
	209.	Program assessment	1 📙	2	1	2 📙			
		If yes, can you identify: (check all that apply)							
		a. Number of offenders completing program							
		b. Number of offenders entering but not completing program							
		c. Impact on in-prison behavior							
		d. Impact on post-prison behavior							
	210.	Date of post-program assessment	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2 🗌			
	211.	Number of medical staff	1 🔲	2	1 🔲	2			
	212.	Qualifications of medical staff (e.g., certified, licensed)	1 🗌	2	1 🔲	2 🗌			
	213.	Availability of staff (e.g., hours per week, days							
		per week)	1 🗌	2 🗌	1	2			
В.	Facili	ity issues							
	214.	Number of facilities	1	2	1 🗌	2			
	215.	Number of beds in each facility	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2			
	216.	Number of total staff in each facility	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2			
	217.	Number of custodial staff in each facility	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2 🗌			
	218.	Facilities that generate revenue	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2 🗌			
	219.	Facility-generated revenue	1 🗌	2	1 🗌	2 🗌			
		If yes, can you identify revenue from: (check all that apply)							
		a. Beds leased							
		b. Labor contracts							
		c. Room and board							
		d. Other							
	220.	Amount of facility-generated revenue	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🗌	2			
	221.	Annual cost to operate facilities	1	2	1 🗌	2			
	222.	Annual capital costs	1 🗌	2 🗌	1 🔲	2			

Thank you for completing this questionnaire.

Your information will be used to define a common core of data elements among state and Federal information systems. If you have any questions or comments, please send them to us along with your completed questionnaire.

Appendix B

Survey of retrieval and query capacities of corrections information systems

Survey of Retrieval and Query Capacities of Corrections Information Systems

January 1998

A joint project of the:

Association of State Correctional Administrators Bureau of Justice Statistics Corrections Program Office National Institute of Justice

General Information

- If you need assistance in completing the questionnaire, please call Barbara Parthasarathy at The Urban Institute, (202) 857-8630.
- Please fax your completed questionnaire to Barbara Parthasarathy at The Urban Institute before **January 30, 1998**. Fax the completed questionnaire to **(202) 659-8985**.

Instructions

What this survey covers

- This survey is about the retrieval and query capacities of the information system that contains data on sentenced adult prisoners.
- The survey asks about barriers or obstacles that you may encounter in providing statistical data.

How to complete the questionnaire

- Please review each item and rate the degree of difficulty it presents when you are asked to provide statistical data or aggregate information about sentenced adult offenders.
- Please check only one box per item.

Information on Persons Completing the Survey

Name and Title of Survey Respondent	Phone Number of Respondent

Obstacles to Providing Statistical Information

Please rate the following items by the degree of difficulty they pose for your information system. Consider only the difficulty when responding to inquiries or special requests for information Do not consider these items in relationship to your routine reports about prisoners.

Нοι	w much of an obstacle or barrier is each of the following:	Not At All	Very Little	Some- what	Very Much	Critical Problem	
Lec	islative and Institutional Factors:	ALAII	Little	(check one		TTODICIII	
	Legal restrictions on access to or use of data?	1	2	3	4 🗌	5	
	Legislative reforms/changes that affect the operation of	'	2 🗀	3 📙	-	у П	
	your information system?	1 🗆	2 🗌	3 🗌	4 🔲	5 🗌	
3.	Institutional requirements of your system (e.g., choice of						
	hardware, software or other requirements)?	1	2	3	4	5 🗌	
4.	Availability of funding for necessary system upgrades,						
_	modifications, or staffing requirements?	1	2	3	4	5 🗌	
5.	Other	1	2	3	4	5	
∐ar	dware Factors:						
	Storage capacity of your system?	1	. 🗆	. \Box	. \Box	5 🗌	
	Your system's capacity to process data?	1	2	3 📗	4		
	Your system's reliability (the amount of system	1 🔛	2 🔲	3	4 🔲	5	
Ο.	downtime)?	1 🗆	2	3	4 🔲	5 🗌	
9.	Other	1	2 🗌	3 🗌	4 🗍	5 🗌	
		. Ш		• 🗀	. Ш		
	tware Factors:						
	Capability of your current statistical software package(s)?	1	2	3	4	5	
	Capability of your current query language utility?	1	2	3	4	5	
12.	Other	1	2	3	4	5	
Sta	ffing Factors:						
	Number of current analysis/programming staff?	1	2	3	4 🔲	5 🗌	
14.	Lack of in-house programming staff?	1	2	3 🔲	4 🔲	5 🗌	
15.	Experience level of analysis/programming staff?	1	2 🗌	3 🗌	4 🔲	5 🗌	
16.	Providing adequate training for staff?	1 🗌	2 🗌	3	4 🗌	5 🗌	
17.	Other	1 🗌	2 🗌	3 🗌	4 🗌	5 🗌	
ς.							
	a Factors:						
10.	Manner in which data files are structured (i.e., flat files, relational or hierarchical databases)?						
19	Having complete data for each data element?	1 🗀	2 🗀	3 🗀	4 🗀	5 🗀	
	Having accurate data for each data element?	1 🔲	2	3 📗	4 🔲	5 📗	
	Timeliness of the data?	1	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 📗	5 🗌	
	Ability to integrate data from separate files?	1	2	3	4	5	
	Ability to integrate data from separate databases?	1				5	
	Ability to access historical data?	1 🔲	2	3 🗌	4	5	
	Other	1	2	3 🗌	4	5	
_5.		1	۷ 🗀	3	4 🔲	3 🔲	
	er Obstacle:						
26.	Please specify:						
		1	2	3	4	5	

Appendix C

List of respondents

Table C. List	of respondents		
Department	Respondent's name	Address	Contact information
Alabama	Jake Jacobs Programmer/Analyst	Department of Corrections P.O. Box 30150 Montgomery, AL 36130	(334) 242-9187
Alaska	Annette Smith DP Manager	Department of Corrections P.O. Box 112000 Juneau, AK 99811	(907) 465-3313
Arizona	Chet Homan EDP Project Manager Rich Camine EDP Programmer Analyst	Department of Corrections 1601 W. Jefferson Mail Code 310 Phoenix, AZ 85007	(602) 542-4527
Arkansas	Bob G. King Senior Project Leader	Department of Corrections P.O. Box 8707 Pine Bluff, AR 71611	(501) 247-6341
California	Judy Metz Chief, Correctional Case Records Services	Department of Corrections 1515 S Street Sacramento, CA 94283	(916) 323-4062
Colorado	Peter Lai Gary Saddler Director of Information Systems Jerry Hunter Data Base Administrator	Department of Corrections 2862 S. Circle Drive Suite 400 Colorado Springs, CO 80906	(719) 540-4775
Connecticut	Edmund Hayes Andrew P. Shook Research Analyst	Department of Correction 24 Wolcott Hill Road Wethersfield, CT 06106	(860) 692-7667
Delaware	Rodney Gibbons Ed Babowski	Department of Corrections Central Admin. Building 80 Monrovia Ave. Smyrna, DE 19977	(302) 739-5601
District of Columbia	Thomas Hoey Steve Fezuk	Department of Corrections 1923 Vermont St. NW Washington, DC 20001	(202) 673-2300
Federal Bureau of Prisons	u Meredith Barosso Supervisory, Computer Specialist	Federal Bureau of Prisons 320 First St. Washington, DC 20534	(202) 307-3065
Florida	Paul Mauer	Department of Corrections 2601 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, FL 32399	(904) 488-5963
Georgia	Fred Radford Douglas Engle Systems Manager	Department of Corrections Two M.L. King Jr., Drive, SE Atlanta, GA 30334	(404) 656-4609
Hawaii	Ken Hashi Research Statistician Mike Mamitsuka Judy Yamada Computer Programmer	Department of Public Safety 919 Ala Moana Blvd. Honolulu, HI 96814	(808) 587-1237

Department	Respondent's name	Address	Contact information
Idaho	Craig Potcher John R. Hofland John Hoffman	Department of Corrections 500 South 10th Statehouse Mail Boise, ID 83720	(208) 332-8298
Illinois	Mike Noga, Supervisor Offender Systems Report Management	Department of Corrections 1301 Concordia Ct. P.O. Box 19277 Springfield, IL 62794	(217) 522-2666
Indiana	Robert W. Hughes Jeanne McFarland Systems Analyst Supervisor	Department of Corrections Government Center S. 302 W. Washington St. Indianapolis, IN 46204	(317) 232-6930 (317) 233-5400
lowa	John Baldwin	Department of Corrections Capitol Annex 523 E. 12th St. Des Moines, IA 50319	(515) 281-4807
Kansas	Patricia Biggs Director, Research & Planning Jeff Lewis Carlos Usera Cathy Clayton Programming & Analysis Supervisor	Department of Corrections 900 S.W. Jackson St. 4th Floor Topeka, KS 66612	(913) 296-5515
Kentucky	Louis Smith	Department of Corrections State Office Building 5th Floor Frankfort, KY 40601	(502) 564-4360
Louisiana	Walt Worley Project Leader	Department of Public Safety & Corrections	(504) 342-8770
	Terry Clair	P.O. Box 94304 Capitol Station Baton Rouge, LA 70804	(504) 342-8782
Maine	Lita Cunningham Jerry Steeves Michael Hughes	Department of Corrections State House Station 111 Augusta, ME 04333	(207) 287-4343
Maryland	Edmen Tausendschoen Program Analyst Lawrence Zamarski Program Analyst	Division of Correction 6776 Reisterstown Road Suite 311 Baltimore, MD 21215	(410) 764-4107
Massachusetts	Lisa Sampson Systems Analyst	Department of Corrections Technical Services	(617) 727-8857
	Curt Wood Robert Hughes	Route 1A Norfolk, MA 02056	617) 727-2106
Michigan	Terrence Murphy Steve Paddock Manager of MIS	Department of Corrections P.O. Box 30003 Lansing, MI 48909	(517) 335-1383

Department	Respondent's name	Address	Contact information
Minnesota	Dan Storkamp Director, Office of Planning and Research Mark Evenson Database Adminstrator	Department of Corrections 1450 Energy Park Dr. Suite 200 St. Paul, MN 55108	(612) 603-0194 612) 642-0301
Mississippi	Audrey McAfee Applications Analyst Manager	Department of Corrections 723 N President St. Jackson, MS 39202	(601) 359-5608
Missouri	David Schulte Director, Information Systems Deborah Stegman Manager, Applications Development	Department of Corrections PO. Box 236 Jefferson City, MO 65102	(573) 526-6452
Montana	Mike Cronin Dewey Hall Research Specialist	Department of Corrections 1539 11th Avenue Helena, MT 59620	(406) 444-4907
Nebraska	Steve King Judy Egger Applications Analyst	Department of Correctional Services P.O. Box 94661 Lincoln, NB 68509	(402) 479-5767
Nevada	Glen Whorton Chief, Classification & Planning	Department of Prisons P.O. Box 7011 Carson City, NV 89702	(702) 887-3277
New Hampshire	eMary Keniston Supervisor, BIS	Department of Corrections 105 Pleasant St. P.O. Box 1806 Concord, NH 03302	(603) 271-5609
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Appendix D

Organization of data elements

Stages, dimensions, and data elements of corrections processing	Questionnaire number
Stage 1. Profiling and describing offenders	
Dimension. Demographic characteristics prior to commitment	
Sex	1
Race	2
Hispanic origin	3
Religious affiliation	4
Date of birth	5
Age at commitment	6
Citizenship	7
If illegal alien	8
State of birth, if U.S. citizen	9
Country of birth Address	10 11
	11
Dimension. Socio-economic status Education level	17
If ever served in U.S. Armed Forces	18
Military branch(es) served	19
Length of military service	20
Type of last military discharge	21
Employment status prior to arrest	22
Length of employment	23
Length of unemployment	24
Occupation	25
Sources of income	27
Amount of income	28
Types of financial obligations	29
Amount of financial obligation	30
Dimension. Family characteristics and living arrangements	
Marital status	12
Number of children	13
Number of dependents	14
Relationship of persons living in household	15
Residential status (e.g., own home, rent)	16
Stage 2. Committing offenders	
Offenses leading to commitments	
Dimension. Criminal incident	
Date of incident	43
Location of incident	44
Number of victims	45
Sex of victim	46
Race of victim	47
Age of victim	48
If victim knew offender Relationship of offender to victim	49 50
Relationship of offender to victim	50
Weapon involved	51 52
Type of weapon Victim injury information	52 53
Extent of property damage to victim	53 54
Amount of restitution due to victim	55

Stages, dimensions, and data elements of corrections processing	Questionnaire number
Dimension. Conviction offenses	
Number of conviction offenses	36
Type of conviction offense	37
Title and section of criminal code	38
Written description of offense	39
Charges from indictment	40
Charges from commitment order	41
Severity of offense	42
Dimension. Criminal history	
Criminal justice status at time of arrest	26
Offender's record of prior arrests and convictions	110
Severity level of prior offenses	111
Number of prior arrests	112
Number of prior convictions	113
Date of prior arrests	114
Date of prior convictions	115
Habitual offender	116
Sentencing information	110
Dimension. Sentences imposed	
County of sentencing court	34
Sentencing judge	35 57
Date of sentencing	57
Number of sentences imposed	58
If concurrent or consecutive sentences	59
Total length of sentences imposed	60
Length of sentence imposed for each offense	61
If sentence is mandatory minimum	62
Reason for mandatory sentence (e.g., drugs)	63
If sentence is split or mixed	64
Length of community supervision	65
Imposition of monetary sanctions	66
Amount of monetary sanctions	67
Dimension. Current commitment	
Type of commitment	31
Date of commitment	32
Agency with authority to release offender from custody	33
Dimension. Expected time to be served	
Expected date of release	71
Expected parole release date	72
Date of expiration of sentence	73
Assessment and confinement decisions	
Dimension. Risk assessment	
Weapon used during offense	91
History of violence	92
Gang membership	93
History of escape/AWOL	94
Dimension. Needs assessment	
Type of need	95
Psychological history	96
Medical condition at admission	97
Program participation prior to commitment	98
Tested for drug use at admission	99
Results of drug tests at admission	100
Dimension. Classification decisions	100
	101
Security level at admission	101

1	1
Stages, dimensions, and data elements of corrections processing	Questionnaire number
Agency making decision	102
Date of initial classification	103
Classification index or score	104
Risk assessment index or score	105
Psychological index or score	106
Medical classification index or score	107
Reason for change in classification	107
Date of classification change	109
	109
Dimension. Confinement characteristics	22
Type of facility housing the offender	68
Type of housing unit in which the offender is placed	69
Special unit housing the offender	70
Stage 3. Managing offenders	
Routine offender management	
Dimension. Post-commitment movements	
Transfer to another facility in jurisdiction	84
Who authorized transfer within jurisdiction	85
Date of transfer within jurisdiction	86
Movements within a facility	87
Who authorized in-facility movement	88
Date of in-facility movement	89
Reason for transfer/internal movement/	90
Dimension. Offender program participation	
Offender eligibility for program	138
Type of program	139
Reason for program outcome	140
Authorization for program	141
If regular ongoing prison program	142
Location of program	143
Program intensity	144
Length of program	145
Date offender began program	146
Date offender ended program	147
Outcome of drug participation program	148
Dimension. Drug testing	140
Tested for drug use since admission	117
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Date of last drug test	118
Dimension. Medical care	000
Type of medical treatment	202
Date offender treatment began	203
Date offender treatment ended	204
Cost of medical treatment per offender	205
Current medical condition of offender	206
Medical conditions developed in custody	207
Methods of release from prison	
Dimension. Good time and other sentence adjustments	
Change in sentence length due to modifications	74
Reason for change in sentence length	75
Amount of change in sentence length	76
Effect of change in sentence length on release date	77
Total amount of good time credit available	78
Actual amount good time credit accrued	79
Special credits (e.g., housing credits)	80
Changes in available good time credits	81

Stages, dimensions, and data elements of corrections processing	Questionnaire number
Date of good time credit calculation	82
Reason for change in good time credits	83
Dimension. Releases from custody	00
Type of release	149
Date of release	150
Time served in custody	151
Agency gaining jurisdiction of offender on release	152
Type of facility released to	153
Dimension. Offender registry	100
Requirement to register as sex offender	154
Actually registered as sex offender	155
Victim notification requirements	156
Internal order and security	130
· ·	
Dimension. Misconduct and infractions	440
Results of last drug tests	119
Most recent type of misconduct or infraction	120
Date of event	121
Location of event	122
People involved in event	123
Whom injury was sustained by	124
Type of injury sustained	125
Drugs/alcohol involved, if injury sustained	126 127
Weapons involved, if injury sustained	127
Property damage in dollars History of behavior in custody	129
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	129
Dimension. Responses to misconduct	400
Type of immediate response	130
Date of immediate response	131
Result of response	132
Dimension. Proceedings against offenders	400
Type of legal procedure	133
Entity/person initiating response	134
Date of legal procedure	135
Charges filed	136
Disposition of charges	137
Stage 4. Supervising offenders	
Offender behavior after release	
Dimension. Employment and residence information	457
Offender had job	157
Type employment	158
Date employment began	159
If employer notified of offender record	160
Address of offender while on release Residence status	161
	162
Living arrangements	163
Dimension. Behavior on supervision	404
Type of supervision	164
Termination of supervision	165
Actual length of supervision	166
Date completed supervision	167
Type technical violation	168
Type new crime committed	169
Administrative closure	170
Absconded on release	171

	Questionnaire
Stages, dimensions, and data elements of corrections processing	number
Date of technical violation	172
Date of new crime	173
Date of administrative closure	174
Date offender absconded	175
Dimension. Response to violations of conditions of supervision	
If offender arrested	176
If offender adjudicated	177
If offender convicted	178
If offender sentenced	179
Date offender arrested	180
Date new crime adjudicated	181
Date convicted on new crime	182
Date sentenced on new crime	183
Change of release status	184
	185
Date offender returned to prison	100
Details about new crimes and victims of crimes	
Dimension. Information about new crimes	
If offender under criminal supervision	201
Date of incident	186
Location of incident	187
Type of offense	188
Number of victims	189
If victim impact statement	190
Victim injury information	191
Extent of property damage	192
Amount of restitution due to victim	193
Dimension. Information about victims of new crimes	
Sex of victim	194
Race of victim	195
Age of victim	196
If victim was a child	197
If victim knew offender	198
Relationship to offender	199
Address of victim	200
Facility management information	
Program management	
Type of programs	208
Program assessment	209
Date of assessment	210
Medical services	
Number of medical staff	211
Qualifications of medical staff	212
Availability of medical staff	213
Managing facilities	
Number of facilities	214
Number of facility	215
Number of staff per facility	216
Number of custodial staff per facility	217
Facilities generating revenue	218
Facility generated revenue	219
Amount of facility-generated revenue	220
Annual cost to operate facilities	221
Annual capital costs	222
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Appendix E

Offender-based data element listing

	-		Number of de			uata eleme	ents
			In electronic		_		
	Question-		More than	Less than			
Data da carto	naire item	T	75% of	75% of	In paper		N 411 1
Data elements	number	Total	offenders	offenders	format	Unknown	Missing
Fransfer to another facility	84	52	52	0	0	0	0
Date of transfer	86	52	52	0	0	0	0
Type of release from custody	149	52	52	0	0	0	0
Release date	150	52	52	0	0	0	0
Sex	1	52	51	1	0	0	0
Race	2	52	51	1	0	0	0
Date of commitment	32	52	51	1	Ö	Ö	Ö
Type of commitment	31	52	50	2	Ö	Ö	Ö
Date of birth	5	51	50	1	0	Ö	Ö
Type of facility	68	51	50	0	1	0	0
, yp					•	-	•
Length of sentence for each							
offense	61	51	46	1	4	0	0
Marital status	12	51	35	13	3	0	0
Whether sentences are concurrent							
or consecutive	59	50	49	0	1	0	0
Type of conviction offense	37	50	47	1	2	0	1
Education prior to admission	17	50	29	14	7	0	0
Expected date of release	71	49	48	1	0	0	0
Date of sentencing	57	49	46	1	2	0	0
Date of sentencing Date of initial classification	103	49	43	3	3	0	0
	34			3 1		-	0
County of sentencing court Number of conviction offenses	_	48 48	47 40	0	0 2	0	0
number of conviction offenses	36	40	46	U	2	0	U
Total length of sentence imposed	60	48	46	1	1	0	0
Security level at admission	101	48	45	2	1	0	0
Date of classification change	109	48	45	1	2	0	0
Expected parole release date	72	48	43	3	1	1	Ö
History of escape/AWOL	94	48	40	4	4	Ö	0
	0.	.0	.0	•	•	Ü	Ŭ
Offense severity level	42	47	43	1	3	0	1
Charges on the commitment order	r 41	47	42	0	5	0	0
State of birth if citizen	9	47	40	6	1	0	0
Special unit housing offender	70	47	40	3	4	0	0
Classification index score	104	47	40	4	3	0	0
Type of misses direttings	400	47	22	_	0	^	^
Type of misconduct/infraction	120	47 46	33	5	9	0	0
Date of expiration of sentence	73 50	46	45	1	0	0	1
Number of sentences imposed	58	46	44	0	2	0	0
Date of event	121	46	34	4	8	0	1
Record of priors	110	46	25	4	17	0	0
Actual amount of good-time							
accrued	79	45	41	2	2	0	1
Гуре of housing unit	69	45	38	2	5	Ö	0
Type of need	95	45	34	5	6	0	Ö
Religious affiliation	4	45	31	13	1	0	0
Criminal justice status at arrest	26	45	31	5	7	2	0
Anninai justice status at arrest	20	73	51	J	1	~	U
Served in armed forces	18	45	23	14	8	0	0
Movements within a facility	87	44	41	2	1	0	0
Country of birth	10	44	40	3	1	0	0

			Number of de			t data eleme	ents
	_		In electronic		=		
	Question-		More than				
Data alamanta	naire item	Tatal	75% of	75% of	In paper	I laka awa	Mississ
Data elements	number	Total	offenders	offenders		Unknown	Missing
Date of internal movement	89 35	44 44	39 34	3 3	2 6	0 1	0
Sentencing judge	33	44	34	3	6	ı	0
Hispanic origin	3	43	39	4	0	0	0
Address	11	43	29	10	4	0	0
Medical conditions at admission	97	43	26	3	14	0	0
Citizenship	7	42	33	6	3	0	0
Victim notification required	156	42	32	2	8	0	1
Type of program participated	139	42	28	4	10	0	1
Location of event	122	42	25	4	13	0	0
Number of prior convictions	113	42	24	8	10	0	0
Total good-time credit available	78	41	37	2	2	0	1
Written description of offense	39	41	31	1	9	0	0
Date offender began program	146	41	28	5	8	0	1
History of behavior in custody	129	41	27	2	12	0	1
Date offender ended program	147	41	26	6	9	0	1
Type of last military discharge	21	41	20	14	7	0	0
Current medical condition	206	41	18	5	18	0	1
Type of medical treatment	202	41	13	4	24	0	0
Date medical treatment started	203	41	13	4	24	0	0
Date medical treatment ended	204	41	13	4	24	0	0
Date of good-time calculation	82	40	36	2	2	0	1
Title and section of penal code	38	40	34	1	5	0	0
History of violence	92	40	28	5	7	0	0
Severity level of priors	111	40	25	5	10	0	0
Occupation prior to admission	25	40	16	15	9	0	0
Type of facility released to	153	39	36	0	3	0	2
Change in sentence length	74	39	34	2	3	0	1
Termination of supervision	165	39	33	3	2	1	0
Offender under criminal justice	201	39	32	4	2	1	1
supervision							
Jurisdiction of released offender	152	39	29	3	7	0	0
Disposition of charges	137	39	26	4	8	1	0
Result of response	132	39	21	5	13	0	0
Outcome of program participation	148	39	21	7	11	0	1
Reason for change in good-time	83	38	33	0	5	0	1
Type of supervision	164	38	33	2	3	0	0
Sentence was split or mixed							
sentence	64	38	31	1	6	0	1
Location of program	143	38	23	4	11	0	1
Charges filed	136	38	22	3	13	0	0
Time served in custody	151	37	34	0	3	0	0
Date supervision was completed	167	37	33	2	1	1	2
Reason for transfer/movement	90	37	31	0	5	1	0
Risk assessment index score	105	37	31	2	4	0	0
Reason for change in sentence	75	37	29	1	7	0	2
Absconded while on release	171	37 37	29 27	6	4	0	0
Date of incident	43	37	21	4	11	1	0
20.0 01 110100110	.0	٥.		•		•	3

			Number of de			t data eleme	ents
	Question- naire item		In electronic More than 75% of	Less than 75% of	= In paper		
Data elements	number	Total	offenders	offenders		Unknown	Missing
Type of legal procedure Date returned to prison	133 185	37 36	21 33	4 0	12 2	0 1	0 1
Reason for change of classification	108	36	32	1	3	0	0
Sentence was a mandatory minimum Sentenced for violation/new crime	62 179	36 36	30 27	1 6	5 3	0	0
Psychological history	96	36	20	4	12	0	1
Date of legal procedure	135	36	20	4	12	0	Ö
Date of prior convictions Military branch(es) served	115 19	36 36	19 16	5 10	12 10	0 0	0 0
People involved in event	123	36	12	4	20	0	0
Age at commitment	6	35	31	2	2	Ö	Ö
Release status changed	184	35	28	4	3	0	0
Type of victim offense	188 22	35 35	27 17	2 8	6 9	0 1	1 0
Employment status prior to arrest Gang membership	93	35 35	16	11	8	0	0
Who initiated legal procedure	134	35	16	3	16	0	0
Length of program	145	35	15	4	16	0	1
Conditions developed in custody	207	35	10	4	20	1	0
Date absconded	175 116	34 34	25	5 6	4 8	0 0	0 1
Habitual offender Regular ongoing in-prison	116	34	20	O	0	U	1
program	142	34	20	2	12	0	3
Program intensity	144	34	14	6	14	Ö	1
Type of immediate response	130	34	12	4	18	0	0
Date of immediate response	131	34	12	4	18	0	0
Who classifies offenders Type of new crime committed	102 169	33 33	30 27	1 2	2 4	0 0	0 1
Monetary sanctions imposed	66	33	23	3	7	0	1
Weapon used during offense	91	33	22	4	7	0	0
Eligible to participate in programs	138	33	20	2	11	0	1
Drug test since admission	117 65	33 32	14 30	4 1	15 1	0 0	0 2
Length of community supervision Change in available good time	81	32	28	1	3	0	2
Amount of monetary sanctions	67	32	19	4	9	0	2
Address while on release	161	32	19	8	5	0	1
Number of dependents	14	32	16	6	10	0	0
Number of children Date of last drug test	13 118	32 32	14 12	6 3	12 17	0 0	0 0
Results of last drug test	119	32	12	4	16	0	0
Agency with authority to release Required to register as sex	33	31	28	1	2	0	2
offender Date sentenced violation/new	154	31	25	1	5	0	2
crime	183	31	24	3	4	0	1
Medical classification index score	107	31	23	0	8	0	0

			Number of de			t data eleme	ents
			In electronic		=		
	Question-		More than	Less than			
	naire item		75% of	75% of	In paper		
Data elements	number	Total	offenders	offenders	format	Unknown	Missing
Date of technical release violation	172	31	20	3	8	0	0
Who authorized the transfer	85	31	16	3	12	ő	0
Date of victim incident	186	31	16	4	10	1	1
Who sustained the injury	124	31	7	3	21	0	1
If illegal alien	8	30	18	5	7	0	0
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If weapons involved in event	127	30	9	2	19	0	0
Actual length of supervision	166	29	26	2	1	0	1
Convicted for violation/new crime	178	29	21	4	4	0	3
Charges on the indictment	40	29	17	1	11	0	0
Number of prior arrests	112	29	9	7	13	0	0
Date of administrative closure	174	28	23	2	3	0	1
Administrative closure	170	28	22	2	4	0	i
Date of new crime	173	28	19	3	6	0	1
Date convicted violation/new	182	27	19	4	4	ő	2
crime				·		-	
Type of technical release violation	168	27	18	3	6	0	1
Weapon involved	51	27	13	5	9	0	1
Cost of medical treatment	205	27	7	2	18	0	1
If drugs/alcohol involved in event	126	27	6	0	21	0	1
Type of injury sustained	125	27	5	1	21	0	1
Reason for mandatory sentence	63	26	21	0	5	0	2
Arrested for violation/new crime	176	26	21	2	3	0	2
Date of prior arrests	114	26	8	4	14	0	0
Amount of change to expect							
release	77	25	22	0	3	0	2
Psychological index score	106	25	18	Ö	7	Ö	1
Violation/new crime adjudicated	177	25	18	2	5	ő	2
•							
Amount of restitution due	55	25	11	6	8	0	2
Reason for program participation	140	25	8	3	14	0	1
Amount of change in sentence	76	24	21	0	3	0	2
Who placed offender in program	141	24	8	1	15	0	1
Property damage in dollars	128	24	7	0	17	0	1
Date violation/new crime							
adjudicated	181	23	14	2	7	0	3
Length of military service	20	23	8	5	10	ő	0
Date offender arrested	180	22	15	1	6	0	2
Drug testing at admission	99	22	10	2	10	0	2
Relationship in household	15	22	7	4	11	0	0
relationship in nousehold	10	22	1	4	11	U	U
Location of incident	44	22	6	3	13	0	0
Results of drug test at admission	100	21	10	2	9	0	2
Length of employment prior to							
admission	23	21	6	5	10	0	0
Number of victims	45	21	6	5	10	ő	1
Location of victim incident	187	21	6	1	14	0	1
			-	•	- ·	-	•
Who authorized the internal	00	20	0	0	11	0	4
movement	88 163	20 20	9 9	0 3	11 8	0 0	1 1
Living arrangements on release	103	20	9	3	ŏ	U	I

			Number of de	epartments	that collec	t data eleme	ents
	·-		In electronic				
	Question-		More than	Less than			
	naire item		75% of	75% of	In paper		
Data elements	number	Total	offenders	offenders	format	Unknown	Missing
Type of weapon	52	20	8	3	9	0	2
Special credits	80	19	18	0	1	0	4
Amount of victim restitution	193	19	11	3	5	0	1
Participation in prior programs	98	19	7	2	10	0	1
Address of victim	56	18	5	5	8	0	0
Job arranged upon release	157	18	5	2	11	0	1
Actually registered as sex offender		17	14	0	3	0	3
Type of employment	158	17	5	3	9	0	1
Victim injury information	53	16	5	0	11	0	2
Number of victims incident	189	16	5	2	9	0	1
Address of victim of new crime	200	16	3	2	11	0	2
Age of victim	48	16	2	2	12	0	2
Relationship of victim to offender	50	16	2	2	12	0	2
Victim impact statement	190	15	2	1	12	0	1
Extent of loss by victim	192	15	2	1	12	0	1
If victim knew offender Victim injury information of new	49	15	1	2	12	0	2
crime	191	14	2	1	11	0	1
Sex of victim	46	14	1	2	11	0	1
Extent of property damage/loss	54	14	0	0	14	0	2
Date employment to begin	159	13	4	2	7	0	2
Types of financial obligation	29	13	3	2	8	0	2
Sex of victim of new crime	194	13	2	2	9	0	2
If victim was a child	197	13	2	1	10	0	2
Age of victim of new crime	196	12	2	1	9	0	2
Sources of income	27	12	1	3	8	0	0
If victim of new crime knew offender	400	40	4	4	40	0	0
	198	12	1	1	10	0	2
Relationship to offender Amount of financial obligation	199 30	12 11	1 3	1 1	10 7	0 0	2 2
Employer notified of record	160	11	3	1	7	0	2
Length of unemployment prior to				,		-	
admission	24	11	1	1	9	0	0
Amount of income	28	11	1	1	9	0	0
Race of victim of new crime	195	10	2	0	8	0	2
Residential status	16	10	1	2	7	0	0
Race of victim	47	9	0	0	9	0	2
Residence on release	162	9	0	2	7	0	1

Appendix F

Data notes

Chapter 1. Profiling and describing offenders

Michigan

Age at commitment can be calculated. Employment status prior to arrest can be inferred from occupation data element.

New Mexico

For education level prior to admission, high school dropout and high school graduate can be calculated.

North Dakota

As of January 1998, the country of birth is not recorded, but will be added soon.

Oregon

Education level prior to admission is recorded on a separate, non-integrated database.

Pennsylvania

Age at commitment can be calculated. Employment status prior to arrest is recorded only for the last six months before arrest. Most specific employment status information is recorded on paper.

South Dakota

Length of employment prior to commitment is recorded for the last employment, which may be just prior to commitment or long before commitment.

Vermont

Age at commitment can be calculated.

West Virginia

Age at commitment, citizenship, and illegal alien status can be derived indirectly.

Chapter 2. Committing offenders into correctional authority

Alaska

Alaska records up to five conviction offenses. Only previous incarcerations are recorded as criminal history. Data relating to sentences imposed is incomplete. The only monetary sanctions recorded are fines and restitution. Classification is recorded, but initial classification is not identified.

California

California does not record the agency with the authority to release the offender from custody because of their sentencing practices. The amount of restitution due to victims of crimes is recorded only if the victim contacts the Department of Corrections. Habitual offender information contains convictions only.

Delaware

The State of Delaware does not record parole release data because they do not have parole.

Indiana

Information about the criminal incident is found in the police report in the offender's packet. Criminal history information is stored electronically for priors resulting in DOC custody; manual data storage is used for less serious, very old, or out of state arrests.

Kansas

Criminal justice status of offenders at arrest is recorded only for Kansas offenders.

Massachusetts

Criminal justice status is recorded for offenders who were on probation for split releases only. Type of commitment for probation violators is recorded only for those who were serving a split sentence and returned. Risk assessment is only performed on offenders within 1 to 6 years of their release date, and the score is calculated upon commitment to prison. Needs assessment is not done upon admission, but rather upon admission into a program. Medical condition assessment is done upon commitment to prison.

Michigan

Address of victim is recorded only if the victim requests to be notified under Crime Victims Rights Act. The number of conviction offenses can be calculated. Offense severity level is not applicable because prison houses only felony offenders. Criminal history includes only felony convictions, and priors can only be calculated for offenders with Michigan prison sentences. Offenders currently in prison at time of arrest (criminal justice status) can be calculated. The number of sentences imposed, the total sentence length, and whether a sentence was a mandatory minimum can be calculated. Returned from bond or appeal, transferred from another jurisdiction, returned escapee, and returned AWOL/absconder are not commitment types. The agency having the authority to release the offender from custody is not applicable. The date of expiration of sentence includes credits. The date of sentence expiration without credits applied can be calculated. For medical conditions at admission, those conditions requiring chronic care or psychiatric follow-up are identified. Drug testing at admission is recorded, but not all offenders are tested. Initial classification

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information, including classification index and risk assessment index, is retained only until the offender's classification changes.

Mississippi

The offense severity level is not recorded because they only record felony convictions. They are in the process of expanding automated sentence length computation.

New Hampshire

The medical condition of offenders at admission is recorded, but not for all offenders, especially out-of-state inmates. The special unit housing the offender is recorded on paper for offenders in special treatment programs, (e.g., drug or alcohol programs).

Nevada

Type of commitment does not include returned escapees, absconders, or detainees. This is considered criminal justice status, not a commitment. Criminal history includes only felony offenses.

New Mexico

Only firearms are recorded for weapon involved in criminal incident. Up to seven offenses are recorded for number of conviction offenses and number of sentences imposed. All values of an offender's criminal justice status at time of arrest can be calculated. Offender criminal history contains up to six previous offenses. If the offender is a habitual offender is recorded based on the six most recent offenses. A history of escape/AWOL can be calculated for risk assessment.

Oregon

The total length of sentence imposed can be calculated. Criminal history includes Oregon offenses only. The agency responsible for classification of offenders is not recorded because it is done by the Department of Corrections itself.

Pennsylvania

The number of conviction offenses is not currently recorded electronically, but the DOC is developing electronic multiple sentencing. A written description of the offense and the offense severity level is only recorded for Pennsylvania offense code (for current and prior offenses). Location of incident only contains the committing county. The number of victims and address of victims is recorded only when victims are registered with the Office of Victim Services. Victim registration is voluntary. The length of community supervision of the sentence is not recorded because Pennsylvania has indeterminate sentencing. information about expected time to be served is recorded for predominant sentences only. For classification, security level at admission is the custody

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level, and the classification index is based on custody/housing level. A psychological index is the offender's stability level. A risk assessment index is used for housing placement; community risk is not part of the index. A Bed Management System is being developed which will record the type of housing unit in which offender is placed.

South Dakota

Location of criminal incident includes only the county. The age of the victim is recorded only for victims of sex offenders. Criminal justice status at time of arrest is recorded only if offender is parole violator. For criminal history, the number of felony convictions is recorded electronically, but the specific crime is stored on paper. Specific medical conditions at admission are not recorded, but grouped for needs assessment.

Tennessee

For whether sentence was a mandatory minimum sentence, Tennessee uses a sentencing grid. For example, LWOP is 85% - 100% of sentence; life is a minimum of 25 years.

Vermont

Changes in classification information can be calculated.

West Virginia

The type of conviction offense can be derived from other data elements. For type of facility housing the offender, those in county jails are recorded in a different system.

Chapter 3. Managing offenders in corrections facilities

Alabama

The medical staff has the information about conditions acquired before and after commitment, but it is not in the offender-based system.

Alaska

Good time credit data are incomplete. For type of facility released to, only transfers or furloughs are recorded. For behavior in custody, only offenders' infractions are recorded: misconduct is not.

Idaho

Offender registry will be in their system by July 1998.

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Indiana

Program participation includes work assignments. However, since almost everyone is eligible for work assignments, offender eligibility evaluations are not done. Evaluations are done for voluntary programs, such as substance abuse, anger management, etc. Drug test tracking (a 5% monthly sample of offenders) is recorded electronically at the aggregate level by the Central Office, and manually at each facility, by offender. Not all programs in which an offender participated can be identified. Special good-time credit is given for education. Death is recorded as a release type, but not the specific cause of death.

Massachusetts

Program participation is based on risk assessment and is voluntary. Only a substance abuse residential program is recorded as ongoing in-prison program. A new medical information system is operating that collects data electronically. Prior to this system, data was in paper form. To identify HIV/AIDS cases developed in custody, offenders must consent to be tested. Special good time credits are not applicable.

Michigan

The total amount of good time credits available is not recorded. It can be calculated, but requires extensive calculations. The change in good time credits can be calculated. The reason for change in good time credits is recorded only for infractions and misconduct, not for new crimes. The type of medical treatment recorded is for mental health or chronic physical problems needing treatment. The date medical treatment started is recorded only if offender is hospitalized or placed in treatment facility. Medical conditions developed in custody can be calculated. Death is recorded as a release type, but not the specific cause of death. Time served in custody can be calculated, but with difficulty. If offender is required to register as a sex offender can be calculated. The result of official response to misconduct in custody is recorded as the offender's status pending a hearing. Only hearings and appeals are recorded for the type of legal procedure against offenders as a result of misconduct.

Montana

The entity who authorized an internal movement is monitored by each facility. Montana does not have good time.

Nebraska

Drug testing since admission is random drug testing only.

Nevada

Escape is not considered a type of release. Victim notification is recorded when the data are provided by the victim. Recording the medical care of offenders started recently.

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New Hampshire

The reason for transfer/internal movement is recorded electronically for a change in security level, protective segregation, a medical condition other than HIV/AIDS, or a psychiatric referral; but a transfer/internal movement for a parole board hearing, HIV/AIDS cases, or a request by an offender is recorded on paper. Releases from custody due to death of offender are recorded on paper.

New Jersey

Releases from custody do not include work release and offenders who abscond or go AWOL. Time served in custody can be calculated.

New Mexico

Death is recorded as a release type, but not the specific cause of death. The type of facility released to is recorded by general category. Victim notification upon the offender's release is recorded for some offenses.

North Dakota

None of the program participation information is recorded electronically.

Oregon

The type of program in which the offender participated is recorded only since June 1996. Information about the medical care of offenders is maintained in a separate, confidential database. Death is recorded as a release type, but not the specific cause of death. History of misconduct/infractions is recorded electronically only for the last year; previous years' information is stored on paper.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania is developing a Transportation System that will record who authorized transfers to another facility. They are also developing a Bed Management System to record movements within a facility and the date of the movements. These systems will eventually record information for 100% of offenders. The reason for a transfer is currently recorded, but the reason for an internal movement is not. Medical care of offenders is recorded only for tuberculosis. For conditions developed in custody, hepatitis and chronic medical conditions are recorded in paper format. Good time credit information is not recorded because Pennsylvania does not have good time. Natural death is recorded as a type of release, but illness is not recorded.

South Carolina

There is limited access to the data about conditions developed in custody. Death is recorded as a release type, but not the specific cause of death.

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South Dakota

For change in sentence length due to modifications, the offender's record is adjusted to reflect sentence modifications. Death is recorded as a release type, but not the specific cause of death. The State Police are responsible for an offender actually registering as a sex offender. The date of a misconduct/infraction event is recorded as the date of the disciplinary hearing.

Utah

Good time credit information is not recorded because Utah does not have good time.

West Virginia

Changes to sentence length and expected release date can be calculated. Time served in custody can be calculated.

Chapter 4. Supervising offenders on release and maintaining public safety

Alaska

Data elements about released offenders and crimes committed by offenders in the community are maintained only if they are returned to prison. They do not distinguish between probation and parole as types of supervision. The date an offender absconded is the date the record was entered into the system. If an offender on release commits a new crime, the date of criminal incident can be a series of years - if the event occurred over a period of years. They do have a 'date of occurrence'.

Georgia

The Parole Board records residence information about offenders on release.

Idaho

Information about the victims of new crimes is confidential, and is available only to the Parole Commission. Only felonies are recorded for adjudication of a violation/new crime.

Indiana

Employment on release information is tracked by an agent. Responses to release violations is recorded electronically for felonies and manually for misdemeanors. Information about the new crimes and the victims of new crimes is found in the police report in the offender's packet.

Kansas

Information about violations/new crimes committed by offenders on release is recorded only for Kansas felonies.

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Massachusetts

Information about violations of release conditions and the responses to release violations are collected for a study on recidivism. The date the offender is returned to prison is collected for all offenders.

Michigan

Most information recorded on released offenders is for parolees only. The actual time in supervision can be calculated. The type and date of a new crime can be calculated. Only if offender was sentenced to a new crime is recorded, not violations. The same information is recorded about the new criminal incident as was for the original prison sentence.

South Carolina

The address of a victim of a crime is recorded if the victim chooses to register in a notification program.

West Virginia

Parole is the only type of supervision recorded. The actual length of time in supervision can be calculated.

Chapter 5. Facility management information

California

The medical care of offenders is recorded only if the medical treatment is provided by a contract agency outside the prison.

Indiana

Not all program assessments are recorded electronically.

Massachusetts

Program assessment is not done for all programs.

Michigan

The number of facilities can be calculated.

Mississippi

The number of offenders in a program is recorded electronically. The number of program staff, program accreditation, program cost, and source of funds is recorded on paper.

Pennsylvania

For types of programs offered to offenders, most information is recorded in paper format; only the number of offenders in a program is recorded

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electronically. The availability and storage of program assessment information depends upon the individual program.

Wisconsin

For types of programs offered to offenders, only the number of offenders in program is recorded electronically.

Chapter 6. Reporting capabilities

Alaska

Only offenders' infractions are maintained on-line.

California

Records of previously released offenders since 1977 are permanently available on-line. Only paper records of these offenders are archived.

Kansas

Kansas is currently implementing a pilot program/software application for collecting and maintaining electronically information on released offenders.

Massachusetts

The Department of Correction collects data on offenders released by parole or certificate of discharge to the street. The follow-up period is one year from release date. Data are collected for probationers with split sentences.

Michigan

Michigan only collects data on crimes committed by offenders under supervision if a new prison sentence is imposed.

Mississippi

The system maintains records of previously released offenders if they were in the custody of Mississippi DOC. It is uncertain if the system maintains data on crimes committed by offenders under supervision in the community.

Nebraska

Data are collected on crimes committed by offenders under supervision only if the offender is convicted and sentenced.

New Jersey

The State Department of Probation and Parole tracks released offenders, and shares some information with the Department of Corrections, but the information is not considered part of the DOC's information system.

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Nevada

If an offender is incarcerated, his entire disciplinary history is on-line. Prison records are maintained in the system for all paroled offenders. Some information is maintained for every discharged offender, e.g., name, ID number, demographics. Only paper records of released offenders are archived. Information about offenders after they are released from prison is not collected.

North Dakota

The system maintains an on-line history of offender's misconduct/infractions only for loss of good time.

Rhode Island

Paper records are archived, but not electronic records.

South Carolina

All misconduct/Infraction records are kept on-line for the current commitment. Previous commitments' infraction history can be linked to current commitment. The system maintains data elements on released offenders and collects data on crimes committed by offenders only for supervised furlough releases.

South Dakota

The system maintains records on offenders released to the community and offenders that are returned to custody.

Virginia

The system maintains an on-line history of external transfers, but not internal movements.

West Virginia

The system maintains an on-line history of transfers, but not internal movements.

General information

Michigan

Michigan did not include in their questionnaire any data elements that are stored in paper format. Their responses only reflect data elements in their automated systems. Their paper files contain data elements that apply to the State of Michigan.

New Jersey

New Jersey has two offender-based information systems, CMIS and OBCIS. They completed a questionnaire for each system. We combined the data from

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both questionnaires to represent the highest degree of capacity. For example, if a data element was not collected by the CMIS system, but was collected by the OBCIS system, we entered 'yes', the data element was collected. If both systems collected a data element but for a different percent of offenders, or stored in different formats, we entered the response with the greatest percent of offenders or the one stored in electronic format.

Wyoming

Wyoming maintains three separate information systems: one for male offenders; one for female offenders; and one for probationers and parolees.

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Appendix G

Availability ratings for all data elements

Table G.1. Availability ratings for all data elements in the dimensions of the profiling offenders stage of corrections processing

Stage of corrections proc		la alastrasia			a elements	<u> </u>	_
	Percent	In electronic More than	Less than	=			
Department	of full availability	75% of offenders	75% of offenders	In paper format		Missing	Unknown
Colorado North Dakota Iowa Arizona Federal Bureau of Prisons	80% 76 75 75 75	22 22 19 21 18	2 0 0 1 0	0 0 8 0 11	5 7 2 7 0	0 0 0 0	0000
Missouri Alabama Florida Pennsylvania South Dakota	72 71 69 68 68	21 20 20 17 19	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 8 0	8 8 9 4 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
South Carolina Utah North Carolina New Hampshire Wyoming	66 64 63 62 61	17 13 17 17 16	3 1 2 1 0	0 15 0 1 5	9 0 10 10 8	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Tennessee Georgia Maine Montana Rhode Island	60 60 59 59 59	10 10 11 17 17	11 11 4 0 0	0 0 9 0	8 8 4 10 12	0 0 0 2 0	0 0 1 0
Kansas New Jersey Massachusetts Oklahoma Virginia	59 57 57 56 55	16 11 10 11 9	1 2 8 8 1	1 13 4 0 19	11 3 7 10 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Nebraska New York Washington West Virginia New Mexico	54 53 53 53 52	13 14 8 12 15	4 2 11 5 0	0 0 0 0	12 13 10 12 12	0 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 0
Texas Indiana Illinois Delaware Louisiana	48 48 47 46 46	13 11 11 10 6	1 0 4 0 11	1 9 0 10 0	14 9 14 9 12	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Idaho California Michigan District of Columbia Ohio	45 44 41 41 41	6 8 12 12 0	7 0 0 0 18	7 14 0 0 0	9 7 17 17 11	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Kentucky Nevada Mississippi Minnesota Hawaii	40 40 39 39 38	6 9 4 10 9	0 4 9 2 3	17 0 4 0	6 16 12 17 17	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Arkansas Maryland Connecticut Wisconsin Oregon	38 37 37 36 34	3 3 8 9 8	12 6 4 2 3	0 11 0 0	14 9 17 18 18	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Alaska Vermont	31 30	3 6	9 1	0 6	17 16	0 0	0 0

Table G.2. Availability ratings for all data elements in the dimensions of the committing offenders stage of corrections processing

ord stage or derivedients	p. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	In electronic			a elements	i	
	Percent	More than	Less than	=			
Department	of full availability	75% of offenders	75% of offenders	In paper format		Missing	Unknown
Iowa	92%	62	0	8	0	0	0
Colorado	83	57 54	2	0	11	0	0
Missouri North Carolina	82 81	54 53	0 6	10 0	6 11	0 0	0 0
Florida	80	55 55	0	4	11	0	0
Arizona	80	53	1	7	9	0	0
Tennessee Federal Bureau of Prisons	76 74	42 43	17	0 26	11	0 0	0
Utah	74 73	43 40	0 6	20 22	1 2	0	0 0
New Jersey	71	41	6	14	9	Ö	0
Alabama	70	46	4	2	18	0	0
Georgia	70	47	2	3	18	0	0
Texas South Dakota	69 67	48 47	0 0	1 0	21 23	0 0	0 0
Indiana	67	40	0	21	9	0	0
South Carolina	66	40	9	0	21	0	0
Ohio	66	34	18	0	16	2	0
Louisiana Montana	64 63	42 42	3 3	3 0	22 16	0 9	0 0
Oregon	63	42	3	0	25	0	0
Kentucky	62	34	0	29	7	0	0
Rhode Island	62	43	0	2	25	0	0
New Hampshire	61 60	32 32	3 0	26 31	9 7	0 0	0 0
Pennsylvania Virginia	60	35	0	21	13	1	0
North Dakota	60	39	0	8	23	0	0
Wisconsin	58	37	2	7	24	0	0
Nevada	58	30	16	0	18	6	0
Washington Maine	58 57	39 29	2 1	0 30	29 9	0 1	0 0
California	56	33	1	16	18	1	1
Massachusetts	56	27	12	13	18	0	0
Connecticut	56	36	5	0	29	0	0
Kansas Oklahoma	56 55	36 36	5 3	0 2	29 29	0 0	0 0
Illinois	55 55	33	6	5	26	0	0
Mississippi	55 55	29	2	24	1	14	0
Arkansas	54	33	7	1	29	0	0
Maryland	53	25	0	37	8	0	0
New York	51	35	1	1	32	1	0
Michigan Vermont	51 49	36 22	0 4	0 28	33 15	1 1	0 0
Wyoming	49 49	22 27	0	20 21	22	0	0
Hawaii	47	27	9	0	34	0	0
Minnesota	40	27	1	0	42	0	0
Delaware	40	20	0 2	23	25	2	0
Idaho Nebraska	37 37	22 24	0	8 5	38 41	0 0	0 0
West Virginia	36	24	2	0	44	0	0
District of Columbia	35	23	2	0	45	0	0
New Mexico	34	22	3	0	44	1	0
Alaska	16	6	6	0	54	0	4

Table G.3. Availability ratings for all data elements in the dimensions of the managing offenders stage of corrections processing

Table G.4. Availability ratings for all data elements in the dimensions of the supervising offenders stage of corrections processing

Note: Data about released offenders are outside the scope of the information system for the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Number of data eleme							
Department	Have it in any format	In electronic format	In paper format	Not collected	Missing	Unknow	
Arizona	15	14	1	0	0	0	
ndiana	15	12	3	0	0	Ő	
Federal Bureau of Prisons	15	6	9	0	0	0	
Kentucky	15	3	12	0	0	0	
Delaware	15	1	14	0	0	0	
owa	15	0	15	0	0	0	
_ouisiana	15	0	15	0	0	0	
South Carolina	14	12	2	1	0	0	
Minnesota	14	9	5	1	0	0	
Oklahoma	14	5	9	1	0	0	
New Hampshire	14	2	12	1	0	0	
Maryland	14	0	14	1	0	0	
Nyoming	14 12	0	14	1	0	0	
Massachusetts Visconsin	13 13	9 8	4 5	2 2	0 0	0 0	
					-	_	
Missouri Washington	12 12	12 7	0 5	3 3	0 0	0 0	
Jtah	12	2	10	3	0	0	
Ohio	11	11	0	3	0	0	
Rhode Island	11	10	1	4	0	0	
Гехаѕ	11	8	3	4	0	0	
/ermont	11	5	6	4	0	0	
√irginia	11	3	8	4	0	0	
District of Columbia	11	0	11	4	0	0	
Maine	10	6	4	4	1	0	
Pennsylvania	10	5	5	5	0	0	
Montana	9	9	0	6	0	Ö	
North Carolina	9	9	0	6	Ō	0	
New Mexico	9	9	0	6	0	0	
Florida	9	6	3	6	0	0	
California	9	3	6	3	3	0	
New York	8	8	0	0	7	0	
llinois	8	3	5	7	0	0	
Oregon	7	7	0	8	0	0	
Georgia	7	5	2	8	0	0	
Alabama	6	6	0	9	0	0	
Colorado	6	6	0	9	0	0	
Nebraska	6	2	4	9	0	0	
Connecticut	5	4	1	10	0	0	
Tennessee	5	4	1	10	0	0	
North Dakota	5	0	5	10	0	0	
Nevada	4	4	0	11	0	0	
South Dakota	4	4	0	11	0	0	
Mississippi	4	3 2	0	0	11	1	
daho	4		2	6	5	0	
Kansas	3	3	0	12	0	0	
Michigan	3	3	0	12	0	0	
Arkansas	3	3	0	12	0	0	
Hawaii	3 2	1 2	2	12	0	0	
New Jersey			0	13	0	0	
West Virginia Alaska	2 1	2 0	0 1	13 14	0 0	0 0	

Appendix H

Availability ratings for core data elements

Table H.1. Availability ratings for core data elements in the profiling offenders stage of corrections processing

North Carolina 100
Department
Arizona 100% 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Colorado 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Colorado 100 11 0 0 0 0 Federal Bureau of Prisons 100 11 0 0 0 0 Iowa 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 Missouri 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 Montana 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 North Carolina 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 Pennsylvania 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 Rhode Island 100 11 0 <t< td=""></t<>
Federal Bureau of Prisons 100
Iowa
Montana 100 11 0 0 0 0 North Carolina 100 11 0 0 0 0 Pennsylvania 100 11 0 0 0 0 Rhode Island 100 11 0 0 0 0 South Carolina 97 10 1 0 0 0 West Virginia 97 10 1 0 0 0 Massachusetts 94 9 2 0 0 0 New Hampshire 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Wyoming 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Wyoming 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Illinois 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 New Jersey 88 9 0 2 0 0
North Carolina 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 Pennsylvania 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 Rhode Island 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 South Carolina 97 10 1 0 0 0 0 West Virginia 97 10 1 0 0 0 0 Massachusetts 94 9 2 0 0 0 0 New Hampshire 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Wyoming 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Wyoming 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Illinois 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 North Dakota 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 Wash
Pennsylvania 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 Rhode Island 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 South Carolina 97 10 1 0 0 0 0 West Virginia 97 10 1 0 0 0 0 Massachusetts 94 9 2 0 0 0 0 New Hampshire 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Wyoming 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Wyoming 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Illinois 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 North Dakota 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 Washington 91 8 3 0 0 0 0 New Jersey
Rhode Island 100 11 0 0 0 0 0 South Carolina 97 10 1 0 0 0 0 West Virginia 97 10 1 0 0 0 0 Massachusetts 94 9 2 0 0 0 0 New Hampshire 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Wyoming 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Illinois 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 North Dakota 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 Washington 91 8 3 0 0 0 0 New Jersey 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Utah 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Indiana 85 7 3 1 0 0 0 Maine 85<
South Carolina 97 10 1 0 0 0 West Virginia 97 10 1 0 0 0 Massachusetts 94 9 2 0 0 0 New Hampshire 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Wyoming 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 0 Illinois 91 10 0 0 1 0
West Virginia 97 10 1 0 0 0 Massachusetts 94 9 2 0 0 0 New Hampshire 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Wyoming 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Illinois 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 North Dakota 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 Washington 91 8 3 0 0 0 0 New Jersey 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Utah 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Indiana 85 9 0 1 1 0 0 Maine 85 7 3 1 0 0 0 California 82 8 0 3 0 0 0 Hawaii 82 9 0 <t< td=""></t<>
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New Hampshire 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Wyoming 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Illinois 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 North Dakota 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 Washington 91 8 3 0 0 0 0 New Jersey 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Utah 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Indiana 85 9 0 1 1 0 0 Maine 85 7 3 1 0 0 0 California 82 8 0 3 0 0 0 Hawaii 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Kansas 82 8 1 1 1 0 0 Nevada 82 9
Wyoming 94 10 0 1 0 0 0 Illinois 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 North Dakota 91 10 0 0 1 0 0 Washington 91 8 3 0 0 0 0 New Jersey 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Utah 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Indiana 85 9 0 1 1 0 0 Maine 85 7 3 1 0 0 0 California 82 8 0 3 0 0 0 Hawaii 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Kansas 82 8 1 1 1 0 0 Nevada 82 9
Illinois
Washington 91 8 3 0 0 0 0 New Jersey 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Utah 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Indiana 85 9 0 1 1 0 0 Maine 85 7 3 1 0 0 0 California 82 8 0 3 0 0 0 Florida 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Hawaii 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Kansas 82 8 1 1 1 0 0 Nevada 82 9 0 0 2 0 0
New Jersey 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Utah 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Indiana 85 9 0 1 1 0 0 Maine 85 7 3 1 0 0 0 California 82 8 0 3 0 0 0 Florida 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Hawaii 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Kansas 82 8 1 1 1 0 0 Nevada 82 9 0 0 2 0 0
Utah 88 9 0 2 0 0 0 Indiana 85 9 0 1 1 0 0 Maine 85 7 3 1 0 0 0 California 82 8 0 3 0 0 0 Florida 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Hawaii 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Kansas 82 8 1 1 1 0 0 Nevada 82 9 0 0 2 0 0
Indiana 85 9 0 1 1 0 0 Maine 85 7 3 1 0 0 0 California 82 8 0 3 0 0 0 Florida 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Hawaii 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Kansas 82 8 1 1 1 0 0 Nevada 82 9 0 0 2 0 0
Maine 85 7 3 1 0 0 0 California 82 8 0 3 0 0 0 Florida 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Hawaii 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Kansas 82 8 1 1 1 0 0 Nevada 82 9 0 0 2 0 0
California 82 8 0 3 0 0 0 Florida 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Hawaii 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Kansas 82 8 1 1 1 0 0 Nevada 82 9 0 0 2 0 0
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Hawaii 82 9 0 0 2 0 0 Kansas 82 8 1 1 1 0 0 Nevada 82 9 0 0 2 0 0
Kansas 82 8 1 1 1 0 0 Nevada 82 9 0 0 2 0 0
Nevada 82 9 0 0 2 0 0
1 I DINGSSE 04 9 U U Z U U
Texas 82 9 0 0 2 0 0
Virginia 82 8 0 3 0 0 0
Alabama 79 8 1 0 2 0 0
New York 79 8 1 0 2 0 0
South Dakota 79 8 1 0 2 0 0
Georgia 76 5 5 0 1 0 0
Oklahoma 76 7 2 0 2 0 0
Delaware 73 8 0 0 3 0 0
District of Columbia 73 8 0 0 3 0 0 Idaho 73 6 2 2 1 0 0
Idaho 73 6 2 2 1 0 0 Nebraska 73 8 0 0 3 0 0
Oregon 70 7 1 0 3 0 0
Louisiana 67 6 2 0 3 0 0
Connecticut 64 7 0 0 4 0 0
New Mexico 64 7 0 0 4 0 0
Wisconsin 64 7 0 0 4 0 0
Ohio 61 0 10 0 1 0 0
Vermont 61 6 1 0 4 0 0
Minnesota 58 5 2 0 4 0 0
Alaska 52 3 4 0 4 0 0
Arkansas 52 3 4 0 4 0 0 Kentucky 48 5 0 1 5 0 0
Maryland
Mississippi 48 4 2 0 5 0 0
Michigan 45 5 0 0 6 0 0

Table H.2. Availability ratings for core data elements in the committing offenders stage of corrections processing

corrections processing			Numb	per of data	a elements		
		In electronic		<u> </u>			
	Percent	More than	Less than				
Department	of full availability	75% of	75% of offenders	In paper format	Not	Missing	Unknown
Colorado North Carolina	100% 100	42 42	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Arizona	98	42 41	0	1	0	0	0
Florida	98	41	0	1	0	0	0
Missouri	98	41	0	0	1	0	0
lowa	95	39	0	3	0	0	0
Alabama	93	39	0	2	1	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	94	39	0	2	1	0	0
Utah	93	37	2	2	1	0	0
Tennessee	91	37	2	0	3	0	0
Texas	89	37	0	1	4	0	0
Georgia	87	35	1	3	3	Ö	0
South Carolina	84	32	5	0	5	0	0
South Dakota	83	35	0	0	7	0	0
Oregon	83	34	1	0	7	0	0
Connecticut	82	31	5	0	6	0	0
Louisiana	82	33	2	0	7	0	0
Ohio	82	31	5	0	4	2	0
Washington Kentucky	81 80	34 31	0 0	0 8	8 3	0 0	0 0
						_	_
New Jersey	80	31	2	4	5	0	0
Illinois Rhode Island	79 78	30 32	4 0	1 2	7 8	0 0	0 0
Indiana	76 77	30	0	7	5	0	0
New Hampshire	77	28	0	13	1	0	0
Kansas	76	30	3	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	76 75	30 31	3 1	0	9 10	0	0
Virginia	75	29	0	7	5	1	0
California	74	29	Ö	6	6	1	0
Mississippi	74	26	1	13	1	1	0
Montana	74	31	0	0	11	0	0
Pennsylvania	72	27	0	10	5	Ö	Ő
Nevada	71	24	9	0	6	3	0
Oklahoma	71	28	2	2	10	0	0
Massachusetts	71	25	2	10	5	0	0
Hawaii	69	23	9	0	10	0	0
Maryland	68	25	0	11	6	0	0
Maine	67	26	0	7	8	1	0
New York	67	28	0	1	13	0	0
Arkansas	67	26	3	0	13	0	0
North Dakota	67	27	0	3	12	0	0
Wyoming	65 63	24	0	10	8	0	0
Minnesota Vermont	62 58	26 20	0 1	0 11	16 9	0 1	0 0
West Virginia	58 58	20 23	2	0	9 17	0	0
						_	_
Delaware	55 55	19 23	0 0	12	9 19	2 1	0
Michigan Idaho	55 54	23 22	1	0 0	18 19	0	0 0
Nebraska	47	18	0	5	19	0	0
District of Columbia	46	18	2	0	22	0	0
New Mexico	43	16	3	0	22	1	0
Alaska	25	6	6	ő	28	Ö	2
<u> </u>							

Table H.3. Availability ratings for core data elements in the managing offenders stage of corrections processing

corrections processing Number of data elements In electronic format for-Percent More than Less than of full 75% of 75% of In paper Not availability format offenders offenders Department collected Missing Unknown 100% Arizona Colorado Iowa Montana New York North Carolina Tennessee Utah Alabama Florida Illinois Missouri Texas Kentucky California Indiana Louisiana Oklahoma North Dakota Wisconsin Oregon Ohio Michigan South Dakota Virginia

Table H.4. Availability ratings for core data elements in the supervising offenders stage of

Note: Data about released offenders are outside the scope of the information system for the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Kansas

Idaho

Arkansas

Mississippi

New Mexico

Nebraska

Minnesota

Delaware

Wyoming

Vermont

Alaska

Washington

South Carolina

Massachusetts

District of Columbia

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Availability index — a measure of the extent to which departments maintain high-availability data elements (electronically for more than 75% of offenders). The index ranges from 0% to 100%. A rating of 100% means that a department maintains all of the data elements in a group in high-availability form (is at full availability); while a rating of 0% means a department does not collect any of the data elements in the group.

Availability indicator — a measure of the extent to which information systems maintain data elements electronically for most offenders.

High availability — a data element is in electronic form for more than 75% of offenders. This high percentage indicates extensive coverage on an element. The electronic form indicates the data potentially can be extracted, linked, and easily shared electronically.

Medium availability — a data element is in electronic form but for less than 75% of offenders. It indicates a medium level of availability because the scope of coverage is less. It also indicates that information about a comparatively large percentage of offenders is more likely to be missing than in the high-availability indicator.

Low availability — a data element is available only in paper form. Data elements available in low-availability form cannot be extracted, linked, and shared electronically. For the purposes of using offender-based data elements to generate statistical information, low-availability data elements present large obstacles for departments' capacities.

Unknown availability — a data element is maintained by the information system, but the form in which the data element is maintained or its scope of coverage was not indicated on the survey.

No availability — a data element is not maintained in the information system in any form.

Availability rating — the percentage of full availability on the availability index that a department achieves for a group of data elements. The rating is derived by dividing a department's availability scores for these elements by the data's full-availability index score.

Availability score — a value assigned to a group of data elements based on their level of availability. High-availability elements receive a score of 3 points, medium-availability elements receive a score of 2 points, low- and unknown-availability elements each receive a score of 1 point. No-availability elements receive a score of zero. The values of individual elements in a group are summed to create a department's availability score.

Common core of data — dimensions of data elements that are maintained electronically for more than 75% of offenders by a majority of departments. The common core consists of 14 dimensions of corrections processing containing 100 data elements. Each of the four stages of processing has at least one dimension in the common core.

Dimensions of corrections processing — 28 subsets of information contained in the four stages of corrections processing. They are relatively homogenous groupings of data elements that measure events in these four major phases of the corrections process. Stage 1, profiling offenders has 3 dimensions. Stages 2 and 3, committing offenders and managing offenders, have 10 dimensions, and Stage 4, supervising offenders, has 5 dimensions.

Full availability — a rating of 100% on the availability index or the score that a department would receive if it maintained all of the data elements in a group in a high-availability form (electronically for more than 75% of offenders).

Priority information areas — six important information areas identified by the Inventory's advisory committee: offender profile, recidivism, program effectiveness, internal order, public safety, and operational costs. These area were used to guide the development of the Inventory. The first five areas were organized into four stages of offender processing through corrections systems. The sixth area, operational costs, was used to develop data elements related to facility management.

Offender profile — a priority information area that covers a wide range of Information covering offenders demographic characteristics and risk potential, as well as their offenses, criminal histories, sentences, types of admissions, and releases from prison. For clarity, this priority area was divided into two stages of corrections processing—one that described demographic and social characteristics of offenders, and another that described both the behaviors and decisions leading to commitment to prison and the assessment and placement decisions made upon entry into prison.

Recidivism — a priority information area that includes data describing the rearrest, reconviction, and return to prison of released offenders. This area was combined with public safety into the fourth stage of corrections processing—supervising offenders.

Program effectiveness — a priority information area that includes program participation by offenders, treatment, medical problems, and medical care. This area was combined with program effectiveness into the third stage of corrections processing—managing offenders.

Internal order — a priority information area that includes information related to offender misconduct, violations of rules, safety considerations, use of restraint, and drug and alcohol use. This area was combined with program effectiveness into the third stage of corrections processing—managing offenders.

Public safety — a priority information area that includes data describing the harm to the public by released offenders, the crimes they commit, and information about victims of these new crimes. This area was combined with recidivism into the fourth stage of corrections processing— supervising offenders.

Operational costs — a priority area that includes non-offender-based data, such as those that measure staffing ratios, program effectiveness, and costs of operating facilities.

Stages of corrections processing — method of organizing the 207 offender-based data elements, contained in the six priority information areas identified by the advisory committee, into substantive categories that describe major stages of corrections processing, beginning with intake of offenders into the system through supervision of released offenders in the community.

Stage 1. Profiling offenders — the first stage of corrections processing. It contains 29 data elements that describe offenders' demographic characteristics, socio-economic status, family characteristics, and living arrangements.

Stage 2. Committing offenders — the second stage of corrections processing. It includes 70 data elements that describe the offenses and sentencing decisions leading up to commitment into prison and elements describing the assessment and placement of offenders upon commitment. The data are organized into three broad categories that provide information about the offenses leading to the conviction and sentences, about the sentences imposed by the court, and about the assessment and confinement decisions made by corrections officials upon receipt of an offender from the court or other authorities.

Stage 3. Managing offenders — the third stage in corrections processing. It contains 63 data elements that describe the movement of prisoners, the procedures and actions that corrections officials take to manage offenders in their custody, behaviors of offenders leading to disciplinary actions, and official responses to misconduct. The data are organized into three broad categories that describe routine management and program participation, the release of offenders from custody, and internal order.

Stage 4. Supervising offenders — the fourth stage of corrections processing. It contains 45 data elements that describe where offenders are in the community, what they are doing there, and whether they have a record of criminal activity after release. The data are organized into broad categories that describe the supervision of offenders released from custody and details about new crimes committed by released offenders.

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